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EXAMINER
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/051,558	HIND ET AL.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**	
	Yicun Wu	2165	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _1-6-05_.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) _1-55_ is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) _1-55_ is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

III. DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1.   Claims 1-55 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which

forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in

this Office action:

> A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically
> disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if
> the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have
> been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having
> ordinary skill in the art to which the subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the
> invention was made.

3.   Claims 1-7, 9-18, 22-28, 30-40, 44-49 and 51-55 are

rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Kennedy et al. (U.S. Patent 6,651,217) in view of Kawasaki

(U.S. Patent 6,539,375).

As to Claim 1, Kennedy et al. discloses a method of

managing meta data in a computing device, the method

comprising the steps of:

collecting meta data resulting from use of the

computing device, the metadata comprising application data

usable in an application (storing into a profile data

values entered on a form on the basis of labels associated

with fields on the form)(col. 3, lines 1-5) and a context

data for identifying context in which the application data

are used (col. 5, lines 43-53).

storing the meta data and the statistical information

in a storage of the computing device (i.e. the profile,

which is stored for future use)(see abstract); and

retrieving, from the storage (i.e. a previously stored

data value is retrieved from the user profile)(col. 11,

lines 10-13), application data that would be most

appropriate for a current context of using the application

based on the context data (fig. 5) and the statistical

information (col. 5, lines 30-34) and

Kennedy et al. does not teach determining statistical

information associated with the meta data, the statistical

information indicating relationships between the meta data.

Kawasaki teaches determining statistical information

associated with the meta data, the statistical information

indicating relationships between the meta data (i.e.

collecting representative data sets of major areas of

interests and processing the data sets by algorithms and

weighted rules to form a recognizer) (col. 3, lines 4-16).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Kennedy et al. wherein the determining statistical information associated with the meta data, the statistical information indicating relationships between the meta data.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Kennedy et al. by the teaching of Kawasaki because providing the determining statistical information associated with the meta data, the statistical information indicating relationships between the meta data allows reduced inaccurate, misleading or obsolete preferences, which may causing a mismatch between actual User interests and the information captured in manual preferences systems as taught by Kawasaki (col. 2, lines 35-45).

As to Claim 2, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a method further comprising the step of:

applying the retrieved application data in the current context (Kennedy et al. Fig. 2-3 and col. 5, lines 43-53).

As to Claim 3, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a

method wherein

the context data identify at least one of the
following: user roles, uniform resource identifiers (URls),
file names, and/or form names pertaining to the application
data (Kennedy et al. Fig. 2-3 and col. 5, lines 43-53).

As to Claim 4, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a
method wherein the application data comprise at least one
of the following:

page display setting data, file display setting data,
user ID/password combinations, user's preference data,
bookmarks, and authentication data (i.e. passwords)(Kennedy
et al. Fig. 6 and col. 8, lines 36-45).

As to Claim 5, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a
method wherein the authentication data comprise at least
one of the following:

certificates, or public keys (i.e. For additional
security purposes, the values in data store 206 could be
stored in encrypted form in a protected area in client
computer) (Kennedy et al. col. 7, lines 47-50).

As to Claim 6, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a

method wherein the authentication data include at least one of the following:

wherein the metadata are stored in (key, value) pairs. (i.e. the values can be correlated or combined with data from other sources, such as values used by the profile assistant) (Kennedy et al. col. 7, lines 50-55).

As to Claim 7, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a method wherein

the statistical information indicates frequencies in which particular application data are used together in particular contexts (i.e. frequency of encounter)(Kawasaki col. 3, lines 4-16).

As to Claim 9, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a method wherein the current context comprises at least one of the following:

opening a web page, filling in a computer form, filling in a password changing form, providing a certificate, opening a computer file, or processing a computer file, or executing an application program (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6 and col. 8, lines 36-45).

As to Claim 10, <u>Kennedy et al.</u> as modified teaches a method further comprising the step of:

providing a graphical user interface (GUI) for allowing the user to organize the stored meta data (<u>Kennedy et al.</u> Fig. 6 and col. 8, lines 36-45).

As to Claim 11, <u>Kennedy et al.</u> as modified teaches a method wherein

the GUI displays a graphical tool in a cylindrical configuration for organizing the stored meta data (<u>Kennedy et al.</u> Fig. 6).

As to Claim 12, <u>Kennedy et al.</u> as modified teaches a method wherein

retrieving, from the storage, application data that would be most appropriate for a current context of using the application based on the context data and the statistical information is performed using heuristics algorithms (i.e. a heuristics function can also be provided)(<u>Kennedy et al.</u> col. 7, lines 29-35).

As to Claim 13, <u>Kennedy et al.</u> as modified teaches a

method wherein retrieving, from the storage, application

data that would be most appropriate for a current context

of using the application based on the context data and the

statistical information of:

formulating search requirements based on the current

context of using the application (i.e. search) (Kennedy et

al. Fig. 6-7); and

executing a search based on the search requirements

(i.e. search) (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6-7).

As to Claim 14, the teachings of Kennedy et al. as

modified has been discussed above, Kennedy et al. as

modified does not teach the search requirements specify

weighted properties of the current context of using the

application.

Kawasaki teaches the search requirements specify

weighted properties of the current context of using the

application (i.e. collecting representative data sets of

major areas of interests and processing the data sets by

algorithms and weighted rules to form a recognizer)

(Kawasaki col. 3, lines 4-16)

As to Claim 15, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a

method further comprising:

applying the retrieved application data in the current

context (i.e. passwords)(Kennedy et al. Fig. 6-7 and col.

8, lines 36-45); and

applying predetermined application data in the current

context if no such most appropriate application data are

retrieved in the retrieving step (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6-7

and col. 8, lines 36-45).

As to Claim 16, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a

method wherein the current context is for filling in a

computer form, and the method comprises:

automatically filling in the computer form with the

most appropriate application data (i.e. Thus has been

described a method and apparatus for automatically

populating a form comprising a plurality of fields)(Kennedy

et al. Fig. 6-7 and col. 14, lines 52-55).

As to Claim 17, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a

method further comprising:

retrieving, from the storage, alternative application

data that are related to the current context of filling in

the computer form (i.e. the user has the option of entering

information for other fields for which no match was

found) (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6-7 and col. 14, lines 34-45);

and

presenting the alternative application data to a user

for the user's consideration (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6 and

col. 8, lines 34-45).

As to Claim 18, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a

method of claim wherein the computer form is a password-

changing form, and the retrieved application data comprise

a user identification and a password (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6

and col. 8, lines 34-45).

As to Claim 22, Kennedy et al. discloses a

computer program product, for managing meta data in the

computing device, the computer program product comprising a

computer readable storge medium having computer readable

program code embodied in the medium, the computer readable

program code comprising:

computer readable program code configured to collect

meta data resulting from use of the computing device, the

metadata comprising application data usable in an

application (storing into a profile data values entered on

a form on the basis of labels associated with fields on the

form)(col. 3, lines 1-5) and a context data for identifying

context in which the application data are used (col. 5,

lines 43-53).

computer readable program code configured to store the

meta data and the statistical information in a storage of

the computing device (i.e. the profile, which is stored for

future use)(see abstract); and

computer readable program code configured to retrieve,

from the storage (i.e. a previously stored data value is

retrieved from the user profile)(col. 11, lines 10-13),

application data that would be most appropriate for a

current context of using the application based on the

context data (fig. 5) and the statistical information (col.

5, lines 30-34).

Kennedy et al. does not teach computer readable

program code configured to determine statistical

information associated with the meta data, the statistical

information indicating relationships between the meta data.

Kawasaki teaches computer readable program code

configured to determine statistical information associated

with the meta data, the statistical information indicating

relationships between the meta data (i.e. collecting

representative data sets of major areas of interests and processing the data sets by algorithms and weighted rules to form a recognizer) (col. 3, lines 4-16).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Kennedy et al. wherein the computer readable program code configured to determine statistical information associated with the meta data, the statistical information indicating relationships between the meta data.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Kennedy et al. by the teaching of Kawasaki because providing the computer readable program code configured to determine statistical information associated with the meta data, the statistical information indicating relationships between the meta data allows reduced inaccurate, misleading or obsolete preferences, which may causing a mismatch between actual User interests and the information captured in manual preferences systems as taught by Kawasaki (col. 2, lines 35-45).

As to Claim 23, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a

computer program product further comprising computer

executable instructions for:

    computer readable program code configured to apply the

retrieved application data in the current context (Kennedy

et al. Fig. 2-3 and col. 5, lines 43-53).

    As to Claim 24, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a

computer program product wherein

    the context data identify at least one of the

following: user roles, uniform resource identifiers (URls),

file names, and/or form names pertaining to the application

data (Kennedy et al. Fig. 2-3 and col. 5, lines 43-53).

    As to Claim 25, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a

computer program product wherein

    the application data comprise at least one of the

following: page display setting data, file display setting

data, user ID/password combinations, user's preference

data, bookmarks, and authentication data (i.e.

passwords)(Kennedy et al. Fig. 6 and col. 8, lines 36-45).

    As to Claim 26, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a

computer program product wherein the authentication data

comprise at least one of the following:

certificates, or public keys (i.e. For additional

security purposes, the values in data store 206 could be

stored in encrypted form in a protected area in client

computer) (Kennedy et al. col. 7, lines 47-50).

As to Claim 27, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a

computer program product wherein

the meta data are stored in (key, value) pairs (i.e.

the values can be correlated or combined with data from

other sources, such as values used by the profile

assistant) (Kennedy et al. col. 7, lines 50-55).

As to Claim 28, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a

computer program product wherein

the statistical information indicates frequencies in

which particular application data are used together in

particular contexts (i.e. frequency of encounter)(Kawasaki

col. 3, lines 4-16).

As to Claim 30, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a

computer program product further comprising for

computer readable program code configured to update

the computing device with meta data resulting from use of

the computing device in the current context (Kennedy et al.

col. 6, lines 20-24).

As to Claim 31, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a

computer program product wherein the current context

comprises at least one of the following:

opening a web page, filling in a computer form,

filling in a password-changing form, providing a

certificate, opening a computer file, processing a computer

file, or executing an application program (Kennedy et al.

Fig. 6 and col. 8, lines 36-45).

As to Claim 32, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a

computer program product further comprising:

computer readable program code configured to provide a

graphical user interface (GUI) for allowing the user to

organize the stored meta data (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6 and

col. 8, lines 36-45).

As to Claim 33, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a

computer program product wherein

the GUI displays a graphical tool in a cylindrical

configuration for organizing the stored meta data (Kennedy

et al. Fig. 6).

As to Claim 34, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a

computer program product wherein the computer readable

program code configured to retrieve most appropriate meta data

is implemented using heuristics algorithms (i.e. a

heuristics function can also be provided)(Kennedy et al.

col. 7, lines 29-35).

As to Claim 35, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a

computer program product wherein the computer readable

program code configured to retrieve the most appropriate

meta data comprises:

computer readable program code configured to formulate

search requirements based on the current context of using

the application (i.e. search)(Kennedy et al. Fig. 6-7); and

computer readable program code configured to execute a

search based on the search requirements (i.e.

search)(Kennedy et al. Fig. 6-7).

As to Claim 36, the teachings of <u>Kennedy et al.</u> as modified has been discussed above, <u>Kennedy et al.</u> as modified does not teach the search requirements specify weighted properties of the current context of using the application.

<u>Kawasaki</u> teaches the search requirements specify weighted properties of the current context of using the application (i.e. collecting representative data sets of major areas of interests and processing the data sets by algorithms and weighted rules to form a recognizer) (<u>Kawasaki</u> col. 3, lines 4-16)

As to Claim 37, <u>Kennedy et al.</u> as modified teaches a computer program product further comprising

computer readable program code configured to apply the retrieved application data in the current context (<u>Kennedy et al.</u> Fig. 6-7 and col. 8, lines 36-45); and

computer readable program code configured to apply predetermined application data in the current context if no such most appropriate application data are retrieved (<u>Kennedy et al.</u> Fig. 6-7 and col. 8, lines 36-45).

As to Claim 38, <u>Kennedy et al.</u> as modified teaches a

computer program product wherein the current context is for

filling in a computer form, and the computer program

product comprises

computer readable program code configured to

automatically fill in the computer form with the most

appropriate application data (i.e. Thus has been described

a method and apparatus for automatically populating a form

comprising a plurality of fields)(Kennedy et al. Fig. 6-7

and col. 14, lines 52-55).

As to Claim 39, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a

computer program product further comprising:

computer readable program code configured to retriev,

from the storage, alternative application data that are

related to the current context of filling in the computer

form (i.e. the user has the option of entering information

for other fields for which no match was found)(Kennedy et

al. Fig. 6-7 and col. 14, lines 34-45); and

computer readable program code configured to present

the alternative application data to a user for the user's

consideration (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6 and col. 8, lines 34-

45).

As to Claim 40, <u>Kennedy et al.</u> as modified teaches a computer program product wherein

the computer form is a password-changing form, and the retrieved application data comprise a user identification and a password (<u>Kennedy et al.</u> Fig. 6 and col. 8, lines 34-45).

As to Claim 44, <u>Kennedy et al.</u> discloses a system for managing meta data in a secure manner, the system comprising:

a computing device capable of communicating with other communication devices through a communications network, the computing device comprising, a plurality of applications selectably executable on the computing device (Fig. 1 and 2),

a security architecture for selectively providing security-based services to at least one of the plurality of applications (i.e. For additional security purposes, the values in data store 206 could be stored in encrypted form in a protected area in client computer) (<u>Kennedy et al.</u> col. 7, lines 45-47),

a data repository module, provided as an add-in module to the security architecture, for collecting meta data

resulting from use of the computing device (i.e. storing into a profile data values entered on a form on the basis of labels associated with fields on the form) (Kennedy et al. col. 3, lines 1-5),

the meta data comprising application data usable in an application and context data for identifying context in which the application data are used (i.e. the profile, which is stored for future use) (see abstract),

the statistical information indicating relationships between the meta data, storing the meta data and the statistical information in a storage of the computing device (i.e. the profile, which is stored for future use) (see abstract), and

retrieving, from the storage (i.e. a previously stored data value is retrieved from the user profile) (col. 11, lines 10-13), application data that would be most appropriate for a current context of using the application based on the context data (fig. 5) and the statistical information (col. 5, lines 30-34).

Kennedy et al. does not teach determining statistical information associated with the meta data, the statistical information indicating relationships between the meta data.

Kawasaki teaches determining statistical information associated with the meta data, the statistical information indicating relationships between the meta data (i.e. collecting representative data sets of major areas of interests and processing the data sets by algorithms and weighted rules to form a recognizer) (col. 3, lines 4-16).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Kennedy et al. wherein the determining statistical information associated with the meta data, the statistical information indicating relationships between the meta data.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Kennedy et al. by the teaching of Kawasaki because providing the determining statistical information associated with the meta data, the statistical information indicating relationships between the meta data allows reduced inaccurate, misleading or obsolete preferences, which may causing a mismatch between actual User interests and the information captured in manual preferences systems as taught by Kawasaki (col. 2, lines 35-45).

As to Claim 45, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a system wherein the data repository module comprises:

the storage for storing the meta data (Kennedy et al. col. 3, lines 1-5);

a first interface for managing a process of storing the meta data in the storage (Kennedy et al. col. 3, lines 1-5); and

a second interface for retrieving from the storage the most appropriate meta data for the current context (Kennedy et al. Fig. 2-3 and col. 5, lines 43-53).

As to Claim 46, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a system wherein

the second interface formulates search requirements based on the current context of using the application, and executes a search based on the search requirements to retrieve the most appropriate metadata (fig. 5 and col. 5, lines 30-34).

retrieving, from the storage (i.e. a previously stored data

value is retrieved from the user profile)(col. 11, lines 10-13), application data that would be most appropriate for a current context of using the application

based on the context data (<u>Kennedy et al.</u> Fig. 6-7 and col. 8, lines 36-45) and the statistical information (<u>Kennedy et al.</u>col. 5, lines 30-34) and

As to Claim 47, the teachings of <u>Kennedy et al.</u> as modified has been discussed above, <u>Kennedy et al.</u> as modified does not teach the search requirements specify weighted properties of the current context of using the application.

<u>Kawasaki</u> teaches the search requirements specify weighted properties of the current context of using the application (i.e. collecting representative data sets of major areas of interests and processing the data sets by algorithms and weighted rules to form a recognizer) (<u>Kawasaki</u> col. 3, lines 4-16)

As to Claim 48, <u>Kennedy et al.</u> as modified teaches a system wherein

the context data include at least one of the following: user roles, uniform resource identifiers (URIs), file names, or form names pertaining to the meta data (<u>Kennedy et al.</u> Fig. 2-3 and col. 5, lines 43-53).

As to Claim 49, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a system wherein the metadata are stored in (key, value) pairs (i.e. the values can be correlated or combined with data from other sources, such as values used by the profile assistant) (Kennedy et al. col. 7, lines 50-55).

As to Claim 51, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a system wherein

the meta data represent at least one of the following: web page settings, file display settings, user ID/password combinations, computer form data, user's preferences, book marks, and authentication data (i.e. passwords) (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6 and col. 8, lines 36-45).

As to Claim 52, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a system wherein the authentication data comprise at least one of the following:

certificates, or public keys (i.e. For additional security purposes, the values in data store 206 could be stored in encrypted form in a protected area in client computer) (Kennedy et al. col. 7, lines 47-50).

As to Claim 53, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a

system wherein the current context comprises at least one

of the following:

opening a web page, filling in a computer form,

filling in a password- changing form, providing a

certificate, opening a computer file, processing a computer

file, or executing an application program (Kennedy et al.

Fig. 6 and col. 8, lines 36-45).

As to Claim 54, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a

system further comprising:

a meta data editor for providing a graphical user

interface (GUI) that allows the user to organize the stored

meta data (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6 and col. 8, lines 36-45).

As to Claim 55, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a

system wherein

the GUI is a graphical tool in a cylindrical

configuration (Kennedy et al. Fig. 6).

4.   Claims 8, 19-21, 29, 41-43 and 50, are rejected under

35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kennedy et al.

(U.S. Patent 6,651,217) in view of Kawasaki (U.S. Patent

6,539,375) further in view of <u>Olden</u> (U.S. Patent

6,460,141).

As to Claim 8, the teachings of <u>Kennedy et al.</u> as

modified has been disclosed above,

<u>Kennedy et al.</u> as modified does not teach implements a

Common Data Security Architecture (CDSA), and retrieving,

from the storage, application data that would be most

appropriate for a current context of using the application

based on the context data and the statistical information

is performed by a CDSA add-on module.

<u>Olden</u> teaches implements a Common Data Security

Architecture (CDSA), and the retrieving step is performed

by a

CDSA add-on module (i.e. Resource Based Authentication

Security services through GSSAPI and CDSA Encrypted SSO

Java graphical user interface for Web security system LDAP

integration) (col. 32, lines 23-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person

having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to have modified <u>Kennedy et al.</u> wherein the

implementation is a Common Data Security Architecture

(CDSA), and the retrieving step is performed by a CDSA add-

on module.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Kennedy et al. by the teaching of Olden because providing implements a Common Data Security Architecture (CDSA), and the retrieving step is performed by a CDSA add-on module allows an improved security and access control system as taught by Olden (col. 2, lines 8-12).

As to Claim 19, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a system wherein automatically filling in the computer form with the most appropriate application data comprises:

the teachings of Kennedy et al. as modified has been disclosed above,

Kennedy et al. as modified does not teach presenting the password in the form in an obfuscated format; determining whether it is safe to present the actual password to a user; and presenting the actual password in a non-obfuscated format when it is determined to be safe to present the actual password.

Olden teaches presenting the password in the form in an obfuscated format (Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-28);

determining whether it is safe to present the actual password to a user (Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-28); and

presenting the actual password in a non-obfuscated format when it is determined to be safe to present the actual password.

Olden teaches implements a presenting the password in the form in an obfuscated format (Olden Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-28);

determining whether it is safe to present the actual password to a user (Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-28); and

presenting the actual password in a non-obfuscated format when it is determined to be safe to present the actual password.

(Olden Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-28).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Kennedy et al. wherein presenting the password in the form in an obfuscated format; determining whether it is safe to present the actual password to a user; and presenting the actual password in a non-obfuscated format when it is determined to be safe to

present the actual password allows an improved security and

access control system as taught by Olden (col. 2, lines 8-

12).

As to Claim 20, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a

method wherein

determining whether it is safe to present the actual

password to a user is performed based on input from the

user (Olden Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-28).

As to Claim 21, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a

method further comprising the step of:

replacing the password stored in the storage with a

new password if the new password has been accepted by a

receiving party (Olden Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-

28).

As to Claim 29, the teachings of Kennedy et al. as

modified has been disclosed above,

Kennedy et al. as modified does not teach implements a

Common Data Security Architecture (CDSA), and the

retrieving step is performed by a CDSA add-on module.

Olden teaches implements a Common Data Security

Architecture (CDSA), and the retrieving step is performed

by a CDSA add-on module (i.e. Resource Based Authentication

Security services through GSSAPI and CDSA Encrypted SSO

Java graphical user interface for Web security system LDAP

integration) (col. 32, lines 23-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person

having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to have modified Kennedy et al. wherein the

implementation is a Common Data Security Architecture

(CDSA), and the retrieving step is performed by a CDSA add-

on module.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary

skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have

modified Kennedy et al. by the teaching of Olden because

providing implements a Common Data Security Architecture

(CDSA), and the retrieving step is performed by a CDSA add-

on module allows an improved security and access control

system as taught by Olden (col. 2, lines 8-12).

As to Claim 41, the teachings of Kennedy et al. as

modified has been disclosed above,

Kennedy et al. as modified does not teach computer
readable program code configured to present the password in
the form in an obfuscated format;

computer readable program code configured to determine
whether it is safe to present the actual password to a
user; and

computer readable program code configured to present
the actual password in a non-obfuscated format when it is
determined to be safe to present the actual password.

Olden teaches presenting the password in the form in
an obfuscated format (Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-
28);

computer readable program code configured to determine
whether it is safe to present the actual password to a user
(Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-28); and

computer readable program code configured to present
the actual password in a non-obfuscated format when it is
determined to be safe to present the actual password (Olden
Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-28).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person
having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention
was made to have modified Kennedy et al. with computer
readable program code configured to present the password in

the form in an obfuscated format; computer readable program
code configured to determine whether it is safe to present
the actual password to a user; and computer readable
program code configured to present the actual password in a
non-obfuscated format when it is determined to be safe to
present the actual password allows an improved security and
access control system as taught by Olden (col. 2, lines 8-
12).

As to Claim 42, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a
computer program product wherein

the computer executable instructions for determining
whether it is safe to present the actual password is
executed based on input from the user (Olden Fig. 9 and 12
and col. 14, lines 22-28).

As to Claim 43, Kennedy et al. as modified teaches a
computer program product further comprising:

computer readable program code configured to replace
the password stored in the storage with a new password if
the new password has been accepted by a receiving party
(Olden Fig. 9 and 12 and col. 14, lines 22-28).

As to Claim 50, the teachings of Kennedy et al. as

modified has been disclosed above,

Kennedy et al. as modified does not teach implements a

Common Data Security Architecture (CDSA), and the

retrieving step is performed by a CDSA add-on module.

Olden teaches implements a Common Data Security

Architecture (CDSA), and the retrieving step is performed

by a CDSA add-on module (i.e. Resource Based Authentication

Security services through GSSAPI and CDSA Encrypted SSO

Java graphical user interface for Web security system LDAP

integration) (col. 32, lines 23-25).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person

having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to have modified Kennedy et al. wherein the

implementation is a Common Data Security Architecture

(CDSA), and the retrieving step is performed by a CDSA add-

on module.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary

skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have

modified Kennedy et al. by the teaching of Olden because

providing implements a Common Data Security Architecture

(CDSA), and the retrieving step is performed by a CDSA add-

on module allows an improved security and access control
system as taught by <u>Olden</u> (col. 2, lines 8-12).

Response to Argument

8.   Applicant's arguments submitted on 1-13-2005 with
respect to claims 1-55 have been reconsidered but are not
deemed persuasive for the reasons set forth below.

9.   Examiner has completed a through study of Applicant's
amendment of January 13, 2005. Especially, Applicant's
amendments to claims 1-55 and remarks at pages 13-18 of the
Amendment of 1-13-2005 has been carefully studied and
reviewed.

10.   Examiner has carefully and thoroughly studied and
reviewed Applicant's amendment of 1-13-2005. Examiner
asserts that (Kennedy et al. in combination with Kawasaki
further in combination with Olden teaches Applicant's
claimed invention of managing meta data in a computing
device.

   In addition, the specially discussed feature of the
claimed invention ("a context data for identifying context
in which the application data are used ") is very clearly
discussed in (Kennedy et al. col. 5, lines 43-53).

In addition, the specially discussed feature of the claimed invention ("retrieving, from the storage, application data that would be most appropriate for a current context of using the application based on the context data and the statistical information") is very clearly discussed in (Kennedy et al. col. 11, lines 10-13 and col. 5, lines 30-53 and fig 5).

In addition, the specially discussed feature of the claimed invention ("determining statistical information associated with the meta data, the statistical information indicating relationships between the meta data") is very clearly discussed in (i.e. collecting representative data sets of major areas of interests and processing the data sets by algorithms and weighted rules to form a recognizer. Kwasaki col. 3, lines 4-16).

11. Applicant is inaccurate for the reasons explicitly stated in the first Office Action.

12. These reasons have been explicitly stated in the first Office Action. Please see the next section.

Conclusion

13. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**, Applicant is reminded of

the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR

1.136(a).

A shortened statutory- period for reply to this final

action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date

of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the

advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the

THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened

statutory period will expire on the date the advisory

action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR

1.136 (a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the

advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory

period for reply-expire later than SIX MONTHS from the

mailing date of this final action.

Points of contact

14.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier

communications from the examiner should be directed to

Yicun Wu whose telephone number is 703-305-4889.   The

examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 am to 4:30 pm,

Monday -Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are

unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dov Popovici can

be reached on 703-305-3830.   The fax phone numbers for the

organization where this application or proceeding is

assigned are 703-872-9306 for regular communications and

703-746-7240 for After Final communications.

   Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the

status of this application or proceeding should be directed

to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-3900.

Yicun Wu
Patent Examiner
Technology Center 2100

CHARLES RONES
PRIMARY EXAMINER

May 6, 2005